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To: Commissioner for Patents
 Box Patent Application
 Washington, D.C. 20231

Express Mail Label No.

EL485199325US

Date: August 9, 2000

**METHOD OF LOCATING A CALIBRATION
TCH IN A REFERENCE CALIBRATION
RGET**

First Named Inventor (or Application Identifier):
 John T. Keech, et al

08/09/00
 JC868 U.S. PTO

JC511 U.S. PTO
 09/636058
 08/09/00

Enclosed are:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification

2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Sheet(s) of drawing(s)

3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement Under 37 CFR 1.97.

4. Combined Declaration for Patent Application and Power of Attorney:
4a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New
4b. <input type="checkbox"/> Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d) (for continuation/divisional with Box 11 completed)

5. <input type="checkbox"/> Incorporation by Reference (useable if Box 4b is checked) The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein. | 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assignment of the invention to Eastman Kodak Company

7. <input type="checkbox"/> Certified copy of a priority document.
8. <input type="checkbox"/> Associate Power of Attorney

9. <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Inventor(s).
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b). |
|---|--|

10. ☐ If a 111A application prior to examination of the above-identified application, amend the specification at Page 1, after the title, by inserting the following:
 --CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION
 Reference is made to and priority claimed from U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. , filed , entitled .

If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

11. ☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No:
12. ☒ Please address all written communications to Thomas H. Close, Patent Legal Staff, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650-2201.
 Please Direct all telephone calls to Thomas H. Close at (716) 722-2396.


The filing fee has been calculated as shown below:

FOR:	NO. FILED	NO. EXTRA	RATE	FEE
BASIC FEE				\$ 690
TOTAL CLAIMS	33 - 20 =	13	x 18 =	\$ 234
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	2 - 3 =	0	x 78 =	\$ 0
- MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENTED			+ 260	\$0
			TOTAL	\$ 924

☒ Please charge my Eastman Kodak Company Deposit Account No. **05-0225** in the amount of \$ 924 .
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☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional filing fees required under 37 CFR 1.16 or credit any overpayment to Eastman Kodak Company Deposit Account No. **05-0225**.
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 Attorney for Applicants
 Registration No. 27,428

08/09/00

PATENT APPLICATION BASED ON:

Docket No: 81,280

Inventors: John T. Keech
John P. Spence

Attorney: Thomas H. Close

**A METHOD OF LOCATING A CALIBRATION PATCH IN A
REFERENCE CALIBRATION TARGET**

Commissioner for Patents
Attn: Box Patent Application
Washington, DC 20231

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Date: *August 9, 2000*

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**A METHOD OF LOCATING A CALIBRATION PATCH IN A
REFERENCE CALIBRATION TARGET**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to photography, and more particularly
to photographic film having reference calibration patches and data.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The use of a sequence of reference calibration patches exposed on a
roll of film to enable better exposure control during optical printing is known in
the art. See for example U.S. Patent No. 5,767,983 issued June 16, 1998 to
Terashita entitled *Color Copying Apparatus for Determining Exposure Amount
from Image Data of an Original Image and a Reference Image*. The use of
calibration patches has also been shown to be useful in determining correction
15 values for scanned film data used in digital printing. See for example U.S. Patent
No. 5,667,944 issued September 16, 1997 to Reem et al. entitled *Digital Process
Sensitivity Correction*; and U.S. Patent No. 5,649,260, issued July 15, 1997 to
Wheeler et al. entitled *Automated Photofinishing Apparatus*. It is also known to
provide barcode data relating to film type and frame number on the edge of film
20 for use in photofinishing.

 The reference calibration patches used in these calibration
procedures can be neutral, colored or any combination thereof. The neutral
patches are created by using approximately equal red, green, and blue actinic
exposures. Unfortunately, exposures which produce reference calibration patches
25 that are of low contrast with respect to their background, such as obtained upon
development of isolated low exposure areas on a color negative film, are difficult
to locate with adequate accuracy in a digital image.

 Depending on the application, many scanner types are used in the
industry to obtain digital images. A scanner can employ a point sensor to acquire
30 data one pixel at a time from a single, usually small, region of an image at one
time and accumulate a full image by two-dimensional relative motion between the
sensor and image. A scanner can employ a line array sensor to obtain a full line of

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pixels at a time and accumulate a two dimensional image by one dimensional relative motion between the sensor and image. A scanner can employ an area array detector and directly acquire a two dimensional image. The transport mechanism to feed a photographic element into a scanner can be one or more of
5 many types, including a manual thrusting or positioning mechanism, a cartridge thrust mechanism, or a high speed continuous feed mechanism. Each class of scanner sensor and transport mechanism can introduce variation in the location and geometry of a digital image relative to the physical image due to variations in alignment, magnification, transport velocity, etc. All these variations make
10 location of patches more difficult.

One solution to the problems of locating reference calibration patches is to additionally print easily identifiable and locatable features onto the photographic element, also called fiducial marks. See U.S. Patent No. 5,198,907 issued March 30, 1993 to Walker et al. entitled *Method and Apparatus for*
15 *Automatically Locating Predefined Exposure Areas in a Scanned Image* which discloses printing an L shaped registration mark having defined lengths relative to an exposure area in a scanner calibration original. The problem with printing such fiducial marks is that they require exposure apparatus and occupy valuable area on the photographic element, area that would preferably be used for additional
20 reference sensitometric patches or other data.

A need remains to provide an improved method for locating sensitometric patches on photographic elements.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 The need is met according to the present invention by providing a method of locating a calibration patch on a photographic element, that includes the steps of: exposing the photographic element to form a latent image of a reference calibration target having a two-dimensional barcode symbol with a finder feature and a calibration patch having a known spatial relation to the finder feature of the
30 two-dimensional barcode symbol; processing the photographic element to form a density image from the latent image; scanning the density image to produce a

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Sensitometric And Bar Code Data Onto Photosensitive Media. The number of reference calibration patches in the array is a function of the application. We prefer 23 patches for APS photographic film. A photographic element includes at least a base with a photosensitive layer that is sensitive to light to produce a

5 developable latent image. The photosensitive layer may contain conventional silver halide chemistry, or other photosensitive materials such as thermal or pressure developable chemistries. It can have a transparent base, a reflective base, or a base with a magnetically sensitive coating. The photographic element can be processed through standard chemical processes, including but not limited to

10 Kodak Processes C-41 and its variants, ECN-2, VNF-1, ECP-2 and its variants, D-96, D-97, E-4, E-6, K-14, R-3, and RA-2SM, or RA-4; Fuji Processes CN-16 and its variants, CR-6, CP-43FA, CP-47L, CP-48S, RP-305, RA-4RT; Agfa MSC 100/101/200 Film and Paper Processes, Agfacolor Processes 70, 71, 72 and 94, Agfachrome Processes 44NP and 63; and Konica Processes CNK-4, CPK-2-22,

15 DP, and CRK-2, and Konica ECOJET HQA-N, HQA-F, and HQA-P Processes. The photographic element can be processed using alternate processes such as apparently dry processes that may retain some or all of the developed silver or silver halide in the element or that may include lamination and an appropriate amount of water added to swell the photographic element. Depending upon the

20 design of the photographic element, the photographic element can also be processed using dry processes that may include thermal or high pressure treatment. The processing may also include a combination of apparently dry, dry, and traditional wet processes. Examples of suitable alternate and dry processes include the processes disclosed in: U.S. Serial Nos. 60/211,058 filed June 3, 2000

25 by Levy et al.; 60/211,446 filed June 3, 2000 by Irving et al.; 60/211,065 filed June 3, 2000 by Irving et al.; 60/211,079 filed June 3, 2000 by Irving et al.; EP Patent No. 0762201A1 published March 12, 1997, by Ishikawa et al., entitled **Method of Forming Images**; EP Patent No. 0926550A1, published December 12, 1998, by Iwai, et al. entitled **Image Information Recording Method**; U.S. Patent

30 No. 5,832,328 issued November 3, 1998 to Ueda entitled **Automatic Processing Machine for a Silver Halide Photographic Light-sensitive Material**; U.S. Patent

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No. 5,758,223 issued May 26, 1998 to Kobayashi, et al. entitled ***Automatic Processing Machine for Silver Halide Photographic Light-sensitive Material***; U.S. Patent No. 5,698,382 issued December 16, 1997 to Nakahanada, et al. entitled ***Processing Method for Silver Halide Photographic Light-sensitive Material***; U.S. Patent No. 5,519,510 issued May 21, 1996 to Edgar entitled ***Electronic Film Development***; and U.S. Patent No. 5,988,896 issued November 23, 1999 to Edgar entitled ***Method and Apparatus for Electronic Film Development***. It is noted that in the processes disclosed by Edgar, development and scanning of the image occur simultaneously. Accordingly, it is the intent of the present invention that any development and scanning steps can be performed simultaneously.

As disclosed in copending application U.S. Serial No. _____ (Docket No. 81,281) by Keech et al. entitled ***Method And Photographic Element For Calibrating Digital Images***, it is useful to store calibration data along with the reference calibration patches exposed onto photographic elements to aid in the calibration process. Such data is preferably stored using two-dimensional barcode symbols optically printed onto the photographic element. The combination of barcode data and reference calibration patches is collectively referred to as a reference calibration target. By placing the reference calibration target into a standard image frame as disclosed in copending application U.S. Serial No. _____ (Docket No. 81,278) by Keech et al. entitled ***Photographic Element With Reference Calibration Data***, standard photofinishing film scanning apparatus can be used to acquire a digital image of the target. The scanning apparatus can employ a point sensor, a line sensor, or an area array sensor as described above.

Use of two-dimensional barcode symbols to store data is well known in the prior art and many such symbols have been standardized by national and international standards organizations. For example, the Data Matrix symbology, disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,939,354 issued July 3, 1990 to Priddy et al. entitled ***Dynamically Variable Machine Readable Binary Code and Method for Reading and Producing Thereof***, is the subject of the standards ANSI/AIM BC-11-1997 and ISO/IEC 16022:2000. A second such example, the

Patent No. 5,591,956 issued January 7, 1997 to Longacre, et al. entitled ***Two Dimensional Data Encoding Structure and symbology for Use with Optical Readers***, is the subject of the standard ANSI/AIM BC-13-1998. Such two-dimensional symbols advantageously contain finding features designed to facilitate location of a symbol in a digital image containing a symbol using automatic procedures. Further, software used to locate such symbols in a digital image is readily available. For example, software for locating and decoding the Data Matrix and MaxiCode symbology is available as the SwiftDecoderTM software product from Omniplanar Inc., Princeton, NJ.

Referring to Fig. 2, a two-dimensional barcode symbol of the type having an L-shaped finding feature **19** (for example the Data Matrix symbology described above) that allows the decoding software to locate at least three reference points **19O**, **19X** and **19Y** at the corners of the barcode symbol **17** is shown. A reference calibration patch **15** with a center location **21** is located at a known location with respect to the finding feature **19** of the two-dimensional barcode symbol **17**. The center location **21** can be expressed for example in a Cartesian coordinate system that includes the locations of the three reference points **19O**, **19X** and **19Y** of the two-dimensional barcode symbol **17**. The known location **21** may be directly encoded as data in the two-dimensional barcode

symbol or stored in an external database (not shown). A digital image area **13** containing the reference calibration target **11** is also shown.

Referring to Fig. 3, an array of two-dimensional barcode symbols **17** of the type having a center finding feature **25** comprising a set of concentric squares or rings (for example the Aztec symbology as shown or MaxiCode symbologies described above respectively) that allows the decoding software to locate the centers **25O**, **25X** and **25Y** of the corresponding two-dimensional barcode symbols is shown. A reference calibration patch **15** with a center location **21** is located at a known location with respect to the centers **25O**, **25X** and **25Y** of the center finding features **25**. The center location **21** can be expressed for example in a Cartesian coordinate system that includes the locations of the centers **25O**, **25X** and **25Y** of the center finding features **25**. The known location **21** may be directly encoded as data in the two-dimensional barcode symbol or stored in an external database (not shown). A digital image area **13** containing the reference calibration target **11** is also shown.

Referring to Fig. 4, the method of the present invention includes the step of first exposing (**40**) the reference calibration target to form a latent image on a photographic element such as a film strip. The reference calibration target can be exposed onto the photographic element during manufacture, or at any time thereafter prior to processing. At a photofinisher, the photographic element is processed (**41**) to develop a density image of the reference calibration target. The density image of the reference calibration target is then scanned (**42**) in a conventional scanner to produce a digital image. The two-dimensional barcode symbols are then read from the digital image using conventional two-dimensional barcode reading software and the reference points of the two-dimensional barcode symbols are located (**43**) within the digital image. The reference calibration patch is located relative to the finder feature in the digital image as follows. Using the located reference points, the parameters of a transformation representing any distortion of the reference calibration target is computed (**44**). Finally, the reference calibration patch coordinates are transformed (**45**) using the transformation parameters.

Such a transformation can take many forms, but for the purposes of the present invention, we have found that an affine linear transformation given by the matrix-vector equation

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{b} \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

wherein \mathbf{u} is a two-dimensional vector of coordinates of a point in a first coordinate system, \mathbf{v} is a two-dimensional vector of coordinates of the point in a second coordinate system, \mathbf{A} is an invertible 2 by 2 matrix, and \mathbf{b} is a two-dimensional shift vector, is particularly useful as it can be used to represent a wide variety of distortions that naturally arise in exposing and scanning such as those induced by shifting, scaling, rotation, skew, or combinations thereof. The particular six entries in the matrix \mathbf{A} and vector \mathbf{b} are parameters of the transformation that are completely determined by six values taken from the coordinate vectors \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} of three non-collinear points in the first and second coordinate systems respectively.

For example, referring again to Fig. 2, a two-dimensional (x,y) relative coordinate system for the reference calibration target **11** may be defined using the reference point **19O** as the origin (0,0), the point **19X** as a unit point in the first coordinate (1,0), and the point **19Y** as a unit point in the second coordinate (0,1). The known location (xc,yc) of the center point **15** in this relative coordinate system is defined by the geometry of the exposure apparatus used to form the latent image. A two-dimensional (k,l) pixel coordinate system for the digital image **13** formed of 'm' rows and 'n' columns of pixels may be defined using the point **13O** as an origin (0,0), the point **13N** as a point in the first coordinate (n-1,0), and the point **13M** as a point in the second coordinate (0,m-1). The locations of the reference points **19O**, **19X**, and **19Y** found in step (43) of Fig. 4 in this pixel coordinate system are defined as (ko,lo), (kx,lx), and (ky,ly) respectively. The location (k,l) of a point in the pixel coordinate system can be easily computed by applying an affine linear transformation of the form of Eq. 1 to the location (x,y) of the point in the relative coordinate system, with the

parameters of this relative-to-physical coordinate transformation given directly in terms of the pixel coordinates of the reference points **19O**, **19X**, and **19Y**, as shown in Eq. 2:

$$\begin{bmatrix} k \\ l \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} kx - ko & lx - lo \\ ky - ko & ly - lo \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} ko \\ lo \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

In particular, the final patch coordinate transformation step (45) of Fig. 4 may be accomplished by transformation of the location (xc,yc) of the center point **15** into pixel coordinates (kc,lc) in the digital image using the transform in Eq. 2.

Referring now to Fig. 3, a two-dimensional (x,y) relative coordinate system for the reference calibration target **11** may be defined using the reference point **25O** as the origin (0,0), the point **25X** as a unit point in the first coordinate (1,0), and the point **25Y** as a unit point in the second coordinate (0,1). The known location (xc,yc) of the center point **15** in this coordinate system is defined by the geometry of the exposure apparatus used to form the latent image and is stored in either the bar code itself, or in an external memory as described previously. A two-dimensional (k,l) pixel coordinate system for the digital image **13** formed of 'm' rows and 'n' columns of pixels may be defined using the point **13O** as an origin (0,0), the point **13N** as a point in the first coordinate (n-1,0), and the point **13M** as a point in the second coordinate (0,m-1). The locations of the reference points **25O**, **25X**, and **25Y** found in step (43) in the pixel coordinate system are again called (ko,lo), (kx,lx), and (ky,ly) respectively, and the location (k,l) of a point in the pixel coordinate system with coordinates (x,y) in the relative coordinate system can again be computed using Eq. 2. Again, the final step (45) of Fig. 4 may be accomplished by transformation of the location (xc,yc) of the center point **15** into pixel coordinates (kc,lc) in the digital image using the transform in Eq. 2.

More generally, rather than using a relative coordinate system based on the locations of three reference points within the reference calibration target **11** such as **19O**, **19X**, and **19Y** in Fig. 2, or **25O**, **25X**, and **25Y** in Fig. 3

respectively, to define a basic coordinate system for the reference calibration target, a physical two-dimensional coordinate system is used to locate points within the reference calibration target 11. Such a physical coordinate system can be based on physical features of the photographic element, for example, the location of a reference perforation 12 (see Fig. 1) and the edge of the photographic element 10 nearest the perforation, the axis directions being determined by the length and width of the film strip and being measured in convenient units. The procedure outlined in the above discussion of Figs. 2 and 3 can be used to define a second affine linear transformation of the form of Eq. 1, this time using given locations of the same three non-collinear reference points in the physical coordinate system, to obtain the transform parameters for a relative-to-physical coordinate transformation. This relative-to-physical coordinate transformation can be inverted using well known methods of linear algebra to form a physical-to-relative coordinate transformation, which is also an affine linear transformation of the form of Eq. 1. By applying the physical-to-relative and relative-to-pixel coordinate transformations in seriatim, locations specified in physical coordinates are transformed into pixel coordinates. The physical-to-pixel coordinate transformation obtained by such successive application of affine linear transformations is itself an affine linear transformation with parameters computed from the parameters of the individual transformations using well-known methods of linear algebra.

In a dedicated system with excellent control of digital image size and orientation relative to physical image size and orientation, the physical coordinate system can conveniently be defined in units commensurate with digital image pixels and aligned to share coordinate directions with the digital image coordinate directions. In such a case, the physical-to-pixel coordinate transformation takes the form of a pure translation, with the matrix A in Eq. 1 being an identity matrix and the only free parameters being the two entries in the shift vector b in Eq. 1. These parameters of this transform are completely determined by physical and pixel coordinates of a single point. The computation

in step (44) of Fig. 4 becomes subtraction of physical coordinates from pixel coordinates.

In a dedicated system with excellent control of digital image orientation relative to physical image orientation, the physical coordinate system can conveniently be aligned to share coordinate directions with the digital image coordinate directions. In such a case, the physical-to-pixel coordinate transformation takes the form of a translation and scaling transform, with the matrix A in Eq. 1 being a diagonal matrix with two free parameters and the shift vector b in Eq. 1 comprising two additional free parameters. These four parameters are completely determined by the physical and pixel coordinates of two points that do not share a common coordinate value in either coordinate system. The parameter computation in step (44) of Fig. 4 becomes subtraction of physical coordinates from pixel coordinates of either point and forming the ratios of pixel coordinate differences and physical coordinate differences between the two points.

Further, use of locations of more than the minimum required number of reference points to obtain parameters in step (44) of Fig. 4 using well-known methods such as ordinary least squares, can be advantageous in the presence of naturally arising uncertainty in locations in a digital image.

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

[illegible]

- [illegible]

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of locating a reference calibration patch on a photographic element, comprising the steps of:
 - a) exposing the photographic element to form a latent image of a reference calibration target having a two-dimensional barcode symbol with a finder feature and a known spatial relation between the reference calibration patch and the finder feature of the two-dimensional barcode symbol;
 - b) processing the photographic element to form a density image from the latent image;
 - c) scanning the density image to produce a digital image;
 - d) locating the finder feature of the two-dimensional barcode in the digital image; and
 - e) locating the reference calibration patch relative to the finder feature in the digital image.
2. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the known spatial relation is the location of the center of the reference calibration patch.
3. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the finding feature of the two-dimensional barcode symbol locates the corners of the two-dimensional barcode symbol and further comprising the steps of:
 - a) calculating a transformation representing the spatial distortion of the calibration target; and
 - b) using the transformation to locate the calibration patch.
4. The method claimed in claim 3, wherein the transformation is an affine linear transformation.
5. The method claimed in claim 4, wherein the affine linear transformation is a translation and a scaling.

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6. The method claimed in claim 4, wherein the affine linear transformation is a translation.

7. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the finding feature of the two-dimensional barcode symbol locates the center of the two-dimensional barcode symbol.

8. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the reference calibration target comprises an array of two-dimensional barcode symbols and further comprising the steps of:

- a) calculating a transformation representing the spatial distortion of the calibration target; and
- b) using the transformation to locate the reference calibration patch.

9. The method claimed in claim 8, wherein the transformation is a translation.

10. The method claimed in claim 8, wherein the transformation is a translation and a scaling and the number of two-dimensional barcode symbols in the array is two or more.

11. The method claimed in claim 8, wherein the transformation is an affine linear transformation and the number of two-dimensional barcode symbols in the array is three or more.

12. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the photographic element is a film strip.

13. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the processing step employs a standard photographic process.

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14. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the processing step employs an alternate photographic process.

15. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the processing step employs a dry photographic process.

16. The method claimed in claim 15, wherein the dry photographic process includes thermal treatment.

17. The method claimed in claim 15, wherein the dry photographic process includes high-pressure treatment.

18. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the scanning step employs an area array sensor.

19. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the scanning step employs a linear array sensor.

20. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the scanning step employs a point sensor.

21. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the location of the reference calibration patch relative to the finder feature is stored in the two-dimensional barcode symbol.

22. The method claimed in claim 1, wherein the location of the reference calibration patch relative to the finder feature is stored in a database.

23. A photographic element, comprising:

a) a base;

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- calibration target having a reference calibration patch and a two-dimensional barcode symbol with a finder feature having a known spatial relation between the reference calibration patch and the finder feature of the two-dimensional barcode symbol.

25. The photographic element claimed in claim 23, wherein the finding feature of the two-dimensional barcode symbol locates the corners of the two-dimensional barcode symbol.

27. The photographic element claimed in claim 23, wherein the reference calibration target comprises an array of two-dimensional barcode symbols.

29. The photographic element claimed in claim 23, wherein the photosensitive layer contains conventional silver halide chemistry.

30. The photographic element claimed in claim 23, wherein the photosensitive layer contains thermal developable chemistry.

32. The photographic element claimed in claim 23, wherein the location of the reference calibration patch relative to the finder feature is stored in the two-dimensional barcode symbol.

33. The photographic element claimed in claim 23, wherein the photographic element is an APS film strip, and the reference calibration target includes 23 reference calibration patches and 6 two-dimensional barcode symbols.

A method of locating a reference calibration patch on a

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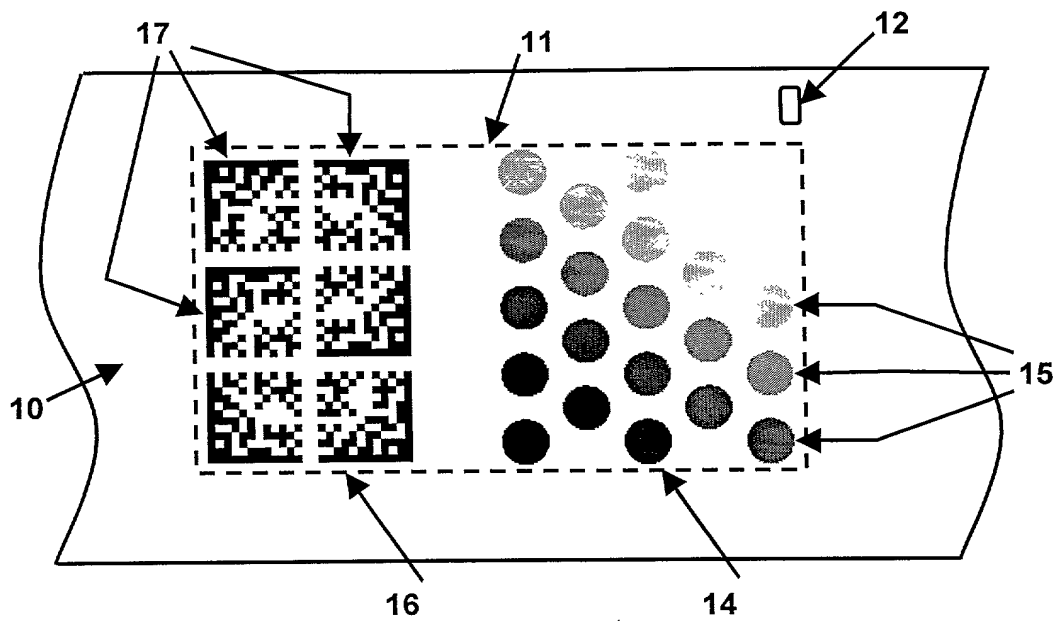


FIG. 1

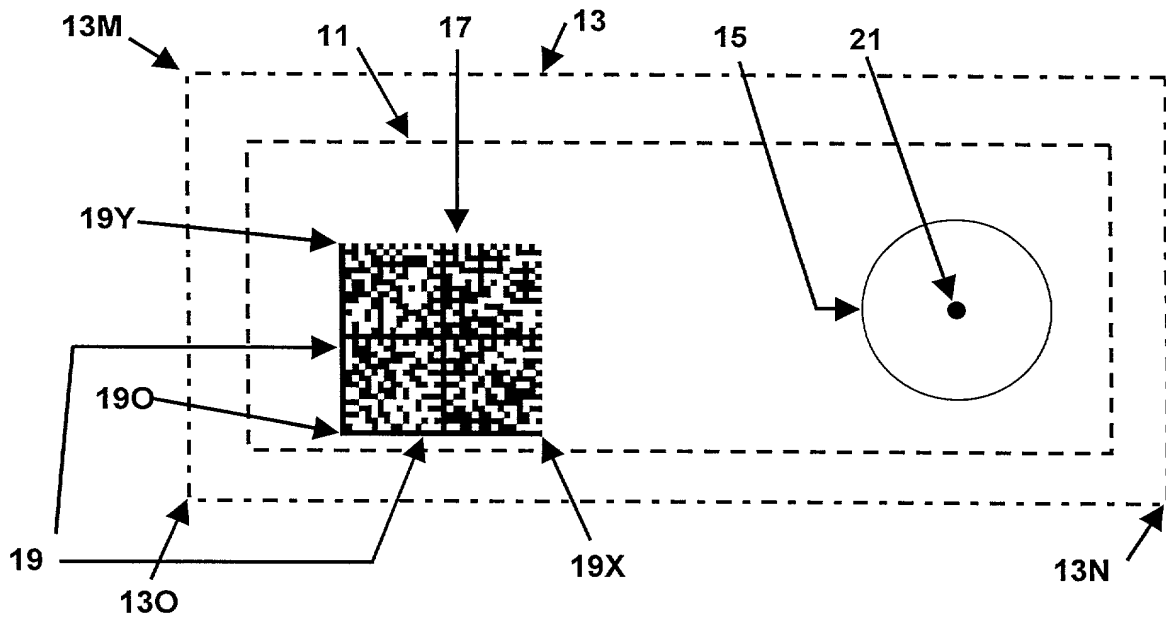


FIG. 2



← 41



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← 45

FIG. 4

Combined Declaration For Patent Application and Power of Attorney

ATTORNEY DOCKET
81280THC

As below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

A METHOD OF LOCATING A CALIBRATION PATCH IN A REFERENCE CALIBRATION TARGET

The specification of which (check only one item below):

☒ is attached hereto.☐ was filed as United States Application Serial No. on and
was amended on (if applicable).☐ was filed as PCT international application Number on and was amended under PCT Article 19 on (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign applications(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating a least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119:

COUNTRY (if PCT, indicate PCT)	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day month year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 USC §119			
				YES		NO
				YES		NO
				YES		NO

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, 119 §(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

PRIOR PROVISIONAL APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §119 (e):

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any prior United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior applications(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56, which became available between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

PRIOR US APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35USC§120:

U.S. APPLICATIONS			STATUS (Check one)		
U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	U.S. FILING DATE		PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED
PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.					
PCT APPLICATION NO.	PCT FILING DATE	U.S. SERIAL NUMBERS ASSIGNED (if any)			

Combined Declaration For Patent Application and Power of Attorney (Continued)				ATTORNEY DOCKET 81280THC
POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the attorney(s) and/or agent(s) associated with Eastman Kodak Company Customer No. 01333 to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.				
Send Correspondence to: Patent Legal Staff Eastman Kodak Company 343 State Street Rochester, NY 14650-2201			Direct Telephone Calls to: <i>(name and telephone number)</i> Thomas H. Close (716) 722-2396 FAX: (716) 477-4646	
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	BUSINESS ADDRESS	BUSINESS ADDRESS Eastman Kodak Company	CITY 343 State Street, Rochester	STATE & ZIP CODE (COUNTRY) New York 14650 USA
2 0 2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME Spence	FIRST GIVEN NAME John	SECOND GIVEN NAME P.
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2 0 5	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
	BUSINESS ADDRESS	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE & ZIP CODE (COUNTRY)
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	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
	BUSINESS ADDRESS	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE & ZIP CODE (COUNTRY)
I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.				
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201		SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 202		SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 203
DATE		DATE		DATE
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 204		SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 205		SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 206
DATE		DATE		DATE